





I-7





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

THE
Missionary Magazine
AND
CHRONICLE.



RAROTONGA; THE MISSIONARY'S WELCOME.

POLYNESIA.

RAROTONGA.

THE MISSIONARY'S WELCOME.

AMONG the party who sailed in the *John Williams* on the last outward voyage, were the Rev. A. Buzacott, his wife and daughter. During his stay in this country, which extended over a period of four years, Mr. Buzacott was chiefly engaged in the important work of finally revising the Rarotongan version of the *Old Testament* Scriptures, and of passing the work through the press, under the auspices of the Bible Society. Through the munificence of that Society, Mr. Buzacott was thus enabled to carry out with him a complete edition of 5000 copies of the *Bible* in the language of Rarotonga, and the other Hervey Islands.

At the first meeting of the Mission Committee in Rarotonga, after the arrival of the Missionary ship, with its invaluable freight, the members gave expression to their sentiments in the following resolution:—

“That with unfeigned gratitude to the Father of all mercies, and with sincerest joy on behalf of our Mission, we welcome *the first complete edition of the Sacred Scriptures in the Rarotongan language*: an object which has engaged our united anxieties, and the devoted labours of the brethren Pitman and Buzacott for the last twenty years. We give thanks to God for the completion of this unspeakable treasure, and pray it may be made the word of eternal life to multitudes of the present and of future generations.”

In a communication, dated Rarotonga, July, 1852, our Missionary brother gives the following account of his enthusiastic reception by the people on his return, and of the prosperous state of the Mission:—

“It is now,” writes Mr. Buzacott, “twelve months since we bade farewell to our dear native land, relatives, and friends. It has to us been an eventful and interesting year. Nearly two-thirds of it have been spent on the mighty deep, some short portions of it in fellowship with the beloved ministers and Christian friends in the Australian colonies, and fellow-labourers in the Missionary work, and the remainder among our dear people in our beloved island home. The hearty welcome we received baffles all description. The poor people had been suffering severely from influenza, but all sickness was forgotten on our arrival. As we neared the shore a simultaneous rush was made for the boat, and soon we found ourselves, boat and all, on the shoulders of the people—(see *Engraving*)—and we were carried a considerable distance towards our house before they could be pre-

vailed upon to put down their burden. Men, women, and children, crowded around us, anxious to give us a hearty shake by the hand, while tears of joy were shed in abundance. The chief's house being in our way home, we called there, and, while standing on the verandah, the people all ranged in front, Ma, our excellent old deacon, whom we were glad to find alive, offered a short prayer and thanksgiving to our heavenly Father for his great goodness in permitting us once more to see each other's face in the flesh. We had been absent rather more than five years, but the fact of our having brought back the complete Bible formed a sufficient excuse for the long absence.

“We were greatly delighted on finding our station in such an interesting state of spiritual prosperity. During our absence brother Gill had admitted to church-fellowship 115 new

members, and re-admitted four backsliders. Thirty were waiting my arrival to be admitted, and two days after I had the pleasure of giving them the right hand of fellowship, after having heard many of them give the most delightful testimony to the power of the gospel; all these were the fruit of the revival in June and July, 1851. The first Sabbath was a season I shall never forget, once more to be in the midst of an affectionate people, numbers of whom were my spiritual offspring: they seemed delighted again to listen to a voice they had long been accustomed to, while they were addressed from the words of Paul: 'Having obtained help of God I continue unto this day.' The afternoon surpassed in interest anything I had ever witnessed before. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered; thirty new members were sitting down for the first time. Captain Morgan, and several of the crew from the *John Williams*, five of whom we had the pleasure of admitting to church-fellowship during our voyage, the Missionaries bound for the Navigators, and four young men from the Rarotongan college, with their wives, to be set apart as evangelists to the heathen islands to the west. Several addresses were given both in English and the native language, and we found it indeed a season of refreshing from the Divine presence.

"I have just mentioned above, that twelve months since a great revival was experienced both here and at Arorangi, through the instrumentality of brother Gill. Upwards of 300 were brought under deep conviction for sin, the greater part of whom continue to give pleasing evidence of true conversion to God. Including the thirty admitted on our arrival, we have already admitted eighty-five, and fifteen more stand proposed for next month. Most of them are quite young, and when we left for England in 1846, were children in the school. It is very delightful to hear them give an account of the way in which the Holy Spirit convinced them of sin and led them to the Saviour. The revival happened just after a very trying season to the people of God in this place. Some of the wild young men had been to the Tahitian islands, where they had learnt to make what the natives call *orange rum*; the juice of the orange in a state of fermentation, which is

highly intoxicating. Drunkenness, a new vice for Rarotonga, made its appearance in almost every part of the island simultaneously, and required the strong arm of the law to quell it. This stirred up the people of God to renewed exertion. Earnest prayer, followed by domiciliary visits and other means, recommended by brother Gill, were the means, under the blessing of God, of producing the revival. Three very young men, who were taken away by the police in a state of intoxication, to be confined in 'durance vile,' to prevent their injuring each other in their drunken bouts, are now in the church, changed, sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in their right mind. It is our custom to allow the new members, when they are admitted, to give an account of their conversion and subsequent experience. Sometimes as many as ten or twelve have risen one after another to add their testimony, that the gospel is still the power of God unto salvation.

"Various have been the means employed to produce the blessed change. Some attribute their conversion to the visits of the members of the church, many of whom were very active and earnest in the work, and they laboured not in vain. Others came to the house of God not only careless, but to mock the preacher, and make game of what they heard; in some unexpected moment some word or sentence, like the arrow drawn at a venture, pierced them, and they went away wounded and distressed, until they found peace in the Crucified One. One young man said, he came to the house of God as usual, careless and thoughtless, but he had no sooner taken his seat than he became overwhelmed with a sense of the Divine presence—that it was the house of God, and that God who had been an eyewitness to all his sins, was now looking on him. The ground being thus already prepared for the reception of the seed, on the announcement of the text—'He drew me out of the horrible pit,' &c., he trembled exceedingly. This sermon, preached by brother Gill, was the means of setting the poor man at liberty, and not only him, but many others have mentioned it as the means of producing a deep impression on their minds. Everything at present looks well, and the young members of the church especially are

thirsting for scriptural knowledge, like the parched ground thirsting for the dews and rains of heaven. The complete Bible is a great treasure to them.

"We have now more than recovered the devastating effects of the hurricane of March, 1846. Between thirty and forty good stone cottages have been built through the kind aid of British Christians, and our settlement is looking very neat. We have a good stone school-house erected; but our chapel, which was only a temporary one, is in a dilapidated state; we hope soon to commence another; the people are waiting orders, and are ready and willing to arise and build.

"August 23rd.—The *John Williams* has

arrived, bringing our beloved brother Hardie, wife and family, from Samoa, who will remain with us, while the ship is on her voyage to Tahiti, &c. Our dear brethren from Mangaia, with their families, are also with us for our annual gathering. It is quite a time of delightful excitement for Rarotonga. We all met yesterday at Arorangi to hear reports of our native brethren from the surrounding islands.

"The news from the New Hebrides is of the most cheering character. More labourers are wanted. We can find plenty of native agents, but they want Europeans to direct and superintend their movements."

CHINA. SHANGHAE.

RETROSPECT OF THE MISSION.

In the commencement of every new and important enterprise, numerous obstacles have to be overcome, and the expenditure of a large amount of well directed, zealous, and persevering effort, forms an indispensable preliminary to final success.

Among the great undertakings of modern times, the attempt to introduce the Gospel into a vast and populous empire, which, until the last ten years had, from time immemorial, been barred against the foreigner, deserves a prominent place, and we have much pleasure in being able to give a connected outline of the history of the mission at *Shanghae*, one of the first and most important of the Protestant Missionary Settlements in China, from the period of its commencement, at the close of 1843, until October in last year.

For the following particulars we are indebted to the Rev. W. C. Milne, writing on behalf of himself and colleagues in that field of labour.

CHINA OPENED.

"Up to the close of 1843 the door of entrance to China had been barred against the stranger, and the vast fields for Christian effort within had from time immemorial been inaccessible to the evangelical labourer. Although several of your missionaries had been sent to the Chinese, the only privilege they could avail themselves of was to hold a few outposts, scattered and distant. These however they occupied for thirty-five years, during which time they had the sympathy and prayers of their fellow-Christians everywhere, and were waiting to embrace the first opening in China to go up at once and possess it.

At the conclusion of that term, that is, ten years ago, the all-controlling providence of God was graciously displayed in opening the Empire; and as if to tempt the Christian church by every facility to her work, both British conquest and British commerce were employed to gain her access to the most interesting parts of China. Your agents thereupon lost no time in taking the field. Not to speak of Tinghai and Ningpo, which were for a time occupied by Messrs. Lockhart and Milne, or of the arrangements finally made for establishing missions at the other opened ports, *Shanghae* was the first post taken up by your missionaries, as the most inviting

1a

and favourable at which permanently to carry on the work of evangelizing the people."

SHANGHAE—ITS IMPORTANT POSITION AS A MISSIONARY STATION.

"Shanghai lies on the north-east coast of China, in north latitude $31^{\circ} 24'$, east longitude $121^{\circ} 32'$, at a short distance from the mouth of the Yang-Tzekiang, and upon the banks of its tributaries. Although the city itself is only of the third order, and the natives of the district are much inferior to those in the southern parts of the empire as to intelligence, energy, and independence of character, this port must, nevertheless, be considered at present as our chief entrance into the heart of China. It communicates directly with one of the chief cities of Kiangsoo province, Soochow, which is situated at a distance of seventy-three miles, or thirty-six hours' sail, and also with Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang province, at a distance of 150 miles. The value and advantage of such close and direct communication with these two great cities, may be judged from the estimate in which they are held by the natives, as expressed in the common saying, 'Above there is heaven, below we have Hangchow and Soochow.'

"Besides the intercourse that is maintained with those chief cities (which claim headship over provinces embracing more than sixty millions of inhabitants and are the seats of wealth and luxury, fashion and learning in China), there is free and constant communication, by sea, with the northern and southern coasts, from Canton to Peking, and all the middle provinces, such as Gankwai, Honan, and also many rich districts and fine cities; for example, Chinkiang and Nanking may be visited within a week or two, by sailing up the Yangtzekiang, or by means of an infinite number of secondary channels."

INCREASE OF FOREIGN TRADE AND INTERCOURSE.

"Long before the treaty with Great Britain made it accessible to foreigners, Shanghai had been one of the principal maritime openings for native traffic. Seventeen years ago, when Dr. Medhurst visited this city, on his experimental trip in the brig *Huron*, he remarked in his journal, 'This is one of the greatest emporiums of commerce on the east coast of China. It communicates immediately

with the rich districts of Soochow and Hangchow, receiving the rich brocades from that Arcadia of China, and conveying thither the commodities and inventions of the western world. The trade of this place is equal, if not superior, to that of Canton.'

"The Nanking treaty of 1842 secured Shanghai as one of the ports for foreign trade, and in the course of the following year, it was officially occupied by her Britannic Majesty's consular suite. From that date, the trade and population at this place have increased with a rapidity and to an extent beyond the expectations of the most sanguine; and judging from the marked evidences of its rise and progress, we perhaps do not err if we add that Shanghai promises ere long to be the chief emporium in Eastern Asia. In proof or illustration of these remarks, we subjoin the following table of the comparative statistics of foreign trade and population in Shanghai during its first year (ending November, 1844) and its ninth year ending September 30th, 1852.

First Year.

- 44 Foreign merchant ships.
- 23 Foreign residents.
- 1 Consular flag (British).
- 11 Mercantile houses.
- 2 Protestant missionaries, both English.

Ninth Year.

- 182 Foreign merchant ships, measuring 78,105 tons, including British, American, French, Dutch, Danish, Hamburg, Spanish, and Hawaiian, but men of war not included.
- 250 Foreign residents, besides wives and families.
- 7 Consular flags: — British, American, French, Dutch, Danish, Portuguese, Hamburg.
- 45 Mercantile houses, besides shops and store-keepers.
- 28 Protestant missionaries, besides wives and families; viz., 20 Americans, and 8 English, of whom 1 belongs to the Church Missionary Society, and 7 to the London Missionary Society."

GROWING FACILITY OF INTERCOURSE WITH THE PEOPLE.

"In due time, by the wise and firm policy of foreign authorities, and the continual accession of foreigners at this port, the diffi-

culties at first encountered have been overcome. Curiosity and alarm have subsided, except in the minds of strangers from the interior of the empire. Although, unfortunately, some of our countrymen have, by their improper conduct, given too much occasion for the people to dread them, yet (we most cheerfully testify) the majority have, by the signs of superior intelligence, civilization, and benevolence, as evinced in the structure of their houses, and the models of their ships; in their elegant style of living, and their first-rate business habits; and by their care for the sick, and liberality to the poor, won the admiration and respect of the natives around, and effaced from the thinking part of the population their previous impressions, that foreigners were nothing but 'devils.'

"Nor have we the least hesitation (though not in the tone of vaunting, but in the spirit of grateful remembrance) to declare our persuasion that your Missionaries have contributed their share to the promotion of this friendly feeling with the people. By our knowledge of the language—by frequent contact with the natives—by repeated labours among them, and by regular itinerancies to their towns and villages, we had at command the means of exerting some influence to bring about this desirable object; and we feel conscious that we have, in a great measure, aided in softening the irritation or in removing the prejudices that the multitudes in this region once held against foreigners. In proof of the facility of access that exists at the present day, we may specify, that foreigners may, without difficulty or opposition, procure houses in the city, or land in the suburbs; they may, day and night, walk anywhere without the fear of annoyance; sedans, horses, and boats may be obtained at any hour; coolies, servants, and teachers can be hired; all kinds of native purchases and provisions are at your will; and trips may be taken into the country, for a day or a month, to the distance of thirty, forty, or sixty miles."

SUPPLY OF MISSIONARY LABOURERS.

"Of agents from the Protestant church, as we have already noted in the table given above, that are now labouring in Shanghai, twenty from America, and eight from England, or twenty-eight in all.

"But, of the Protestant communion, your Society was the first to occupy Shanghai as a Missionary station. Our brethren, Rev. Dr. Medhurst and Dr. Lockhart, moved up to this city about the close of 1843, and having, on the 20th of December of that year, formed themselves into a local Committee, resolved,—'That, having inspected all the stations included in the northern section of the China Mission, we fix ourselves at Shanghai, as most eligible in respect to the overflowing population of this city, as well as for the numerous Fuhkien strangers resident here.'

"And, in passing, we must be permitted to observe, that we think it most opportune for you, that it fell to the lot of these two brethren to found a Mission of such importance; the one, Dr. Medhurst, one of your oldest veterans in the service, who, by his mature experience in missionary work, and by his extensive knowledge of the literature and dialects of this people, was so well qualified to undertake the arduous work:—the other, Dr. Lockhart, who, through his medical skill and practice, could follow up among the people the kind assurances of his senior, in preaching the 'glad tidings of great joy,' with visible tokens of the benign intentions of the stranger from a far country, and so allay the bitter feelings of prejudice which were entertained towards every foreigner.

"The labours of these brethren, thus called forth at such a seasonable period, have, we believe, secured a sound footing for our Mission, and contributed not a little to the formation of that good repute which it has among the Chinese. The names of the Missionaries who have since joined Messrs. Medhurst and Lockhart, are given here in the order of their appointment:—

W. C. MILNE, 1843.

W. FAIRBROTHER, 1844.

W. MUIRHEAD, 1847.

B. SOUTHWELL, ditto.

A. WYLIE, ditto.

J. EDKINS, 1848.

"To the above list, we may, with propriety, add the name of Rev. John Stronach, who, though stationed at Amoy, was called to Shanghai in the summer of 1847, to join the Bible Translation Committee, and has, for the last five years, remained here, co-ope-

rating in that work, and holding daily communications with the Fuhkein residents.

"It appears, then, that during the nine years of the Mission's existence, your Society has had *nine* labourers engaged on it. Of these, however, one (Rev. W. Fairbrother) has been obliged from ill health to return to England, and one (Rev. B. Southwell) was removed by death shortly after he had entered on his work.

"As may have often suggested itself to you, and has been briefly hinted at during this review, one early advantage, reaped by this and the other stations of the Society at Amoy, Hong-Kong, and Canton, was in having at hand the services of those who were acquainted with the language of the people, and generally experienced in Missionary affairs; so that the benefit, thus timely secured for China when the ports were opened, leaves us less room for regret that your agents had been so long excluded from the cities of China, seeing that their detention on its borders augmented their stores of knowledge and experience, and prepared for the new and singular field about to open, men qualified at once to enter on their work.

"But it is our purpose to confine our survey simply to the labours of your Missionaries in Shanghai."

THE PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL.

"On the arrival of your agents in 1843, this was their first work, and has been their chief engagement to the present day, facilities for it increasing with the accession to their numbers.

"In proclaiming the Word of Life, various dialects have been used, according to the character of the audience; some knowing only the Mandarin language, some the Fuhkien, and others nothing but the Shanghai patois. One of the principal reasons, as stated already, that weighed with Dr. Medhurst in locating himself at this port, was the fact of its being the resort of numerous merchants and seamen from the Fuhkien province. On this account we cannot but congratulate the Society that the long absence of Mr. Stronach from his station at Amoy, in the prosecution of his labours on the Bible translation, has been no loss to that Mission, inasmuch as his time and talents

have been duly devoted to the benefit of the Fuhkien people.

"To carry on *stated* ministrations your committee found it desirable from the first to hire halls and erect chapels. Of the former class of buildings we still have one appropriated to the Fuhkien preaching only, while, of the latter, we have two erected in the centre of the city, each capable of seating about 400 persons. In these several places services are almost daily held, and often several times a day, which are followed up by the distribution of tracts and conversation with those who may wait to make further inquiry. The hospital has also offered a constant opportunity of directing the attention of the visitors and patients to the grand truths of the gospel.

"In addition to these *regular* ministrations, the public thoroughfares and temples are frequently visited; and, by repeated and widely-extended itinerancies also, it is sought to make known the way of life to them that are sitting in the shadow of death."

THE WORK OF TRANSLATION AND REVISION.

"Of tracts, *eight* old ones have been revised, and *nine* new ones have been translated, that, by this means, the leading doctrines of Christianity may be conveyed to the native population in the most concise and popular forms.

"But, in the translational department the labours of your Missionaries have been almost entirely confined to the revision of the Scriptures, that the myriads of this heathen land may be referred to the plain and intelligible copy of that Book, which is the ground of Christian faith and the rule of Christian duty. In carrying out this object, the services of three of your Missionaries, Messrs. Medhurst, Stronach, and Milne, have been engaged for five years. One half of that time was occupied on the entire New Testament (in conjunction with Dr. Bridgman of another board), and the other half of the term has been given, without the co-operation of others, to the translation of the Old Testament, which work will be completed probably before the present mail leaves the coast of China. The New Testament has already been printed, and is in circulation at the five ports; and we hope that the Old Testament

Scriptures will soon be issued from the press and ready for distribution.

"It is needless for us to say of how much value this branch of Missionary labour may prove, inasmuch as it will greatly affect the purity and edification of the Missionary churches now rising up in China, and ultimately expedite the universal triumph of our great work."

THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY AND MEDICINE.

"We have already noticed the effect of this benevolent exertion on behalf of the thousands who have gladly sought aid from Dr. Lockhart, as helping to allay the fears of the people and obviate the bitterness and enmity felt towards the stranger. It has also been a good auxiliary to the higher objects of our Mission—many thousands who have come for relief to their bodily ailments having been at the same time brought under the sound of the gospel. From Dr. Lockhart's arrival, in 1843, up to this date, the number of those who have sought relief at his hands amounts to *one hundred thousand*."

THE PRESS.

"On Dr. Medhurst's arrival, in 1843, or shortly after, a small press was set to work; and, in 1847, Mr. Wylie brought out under his charge a large and powerful engine, the grant of the Bible Society, which has ever since been employed in issuing Tracts or Scriptures for the myriads of China. Since the establishment of our Mission, the number of fly sheets, tracts, books, and Testaments in the Chinese language, and for the spread of Christianity, which our presses have thrown off, amounts to about *half a million* distinct copies."

THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG.

"Although this has not yet come within the province of the committee, as a distinct branch of labour to which it feels at liberty to commit itself, yet, for the last three years, Mr. Muirhead has had a school of boys under his care, supported chiefly by private contributions. This *boarding-school* now numbers eighteen boys, who are educated in various branches of useful knowledge, solely through the medium of the Chinese language, while the formation of their character, under the influence of Christ's gospel, is aimed at the one thing needful."

ITINERANCIES.

"Another series of steps, adopted on the sole responsibility of individual members in the Mission, is the taking rather distant journeys into the interior for the sake of 'spying out the land,' feeling their way among the people, and making experiments as to the possibility of effecting a lengthened residence in the heart of the country. Of this nature was Dr. Medhurst's journey to the silk and green tea districts, in the months of April and May, 1845,—a journey that extended into the interior full 350 miles west of Shanghai. So likewise were the visits paid by Messrs. Wylie and Edkins to the city of Soochow and its neighbourhood, in the winter of 1850. We may here include also the six weeks' residence effected by Mr. Edkins, during the spring of 1849, in one of the villages twenty or thirty miles out of Shanghai."

"About three years since, Wang-show-yih, one of our native Christians, was a good deal employed by us as colporteur, and rendered us some aid by travelling into distant parts, with bundles of tracts and books for distribution. We deeply regret that his return to his family, in a remote district in the interior, has deprived us for some time of his services. Two years ago, two other of our church members were sent by us on a tour to the city of Kaifungfoo, the capital of Honan province, in search of part of the lost tribe of Israel, long reputed to be residing there; but the details of that expedition have already been laid before the Christian public."

THE ONE GREAT DESIGN OF MISSIONARY EFFORT IN CHINA.

"No well informed person will imagine that any *secondary* object, such as civilization (which is necessarily aimed at by the Missionaries to Africa, Polynesia, &c., as inseparable from Christianity, the chief end of their Mission to the savages of those regions), is a design that can come within the province of the Christian Missionary to the empire of China. *Here* we have not to raise the cannibal and barbarian to the dignity of the man. *Here* we are not called upon to form or write a language for a nation, that has its ancient classics and vast stores of literature. *Here* we are not under the necessity of going about to search for wandering marauders, and entice them to form settlements, or construct vil-

lages for them. Here it does not devolve on us to point out to the people the necessity and advantages of decent clothing, or teach the arts of life, or show them the rewards of active labour, patient industry, and mercantile occupation. Here, indeed, it were more than superfluous for your Missionaries to spend any time or effort in enforcing on these multitudes the blessings of the social condition, or the duties of social life. All around, we find proofs of civilization and refinement, and very frequently to a high degree.

“Increased intercourse, however, with this world of souls has greatly unfolded its moral and religious characteristics; and we see that the masses are either the dupes of an atheistical philosophy, or the slaves of despicably puerile superstitions. Though several systems of idolatry obtain among them, each with its numerous temples and cumbersome rites, yet the religious apathy spread over all the people is woful. ‘Like priest, like people,’—all seem utterly devoid of serious thought and concern. They ‘care for none of these things.’

“But, with all this callousness (the sight of which, amid their sacred ceremonies, and within their idol fanes, is truly painful to the Christian mind), and notwithstanding their high advancement in the scale of civilization, and yet higher pretensions, the moral debasement of the Chinese around is appalling. The sensuality and licentiousness of all classes, it is loathsome to think of; the deception, falsehood, and avarice universally prevalent, it is impossible adequately to describe; and, without exaggeration, we may adopt the language of the apostle and say, that here, ‘The works of the flesh are manifest, which are these, adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, envyings, drunkenness, revellings, and such like. Now, knowing that ‘they who do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God,’ it becomes the supreme end of your Missionaries here, and their sole endeavour, to arouse this people from their lethargy and heedlessness, to awaken them to a just apprehension of their guilt and danger, and draw them into warm and devout fellowship with God and His Son, Jesus Christ. In other words, the only object of our solicitude is to *Evangelize* them. And, if

we might be trusted to describe the feelings that have animated us in our various efforts among this people, we would say that we saw them in practice a godless race, yet accountable to the living and true God; and we have striven to press upon them their responsibility to Him whose law they had violated, and whose glory they had despised; and to attract them to the footstool of His mercy, we have done our outmost to set forth the propitiation provided by the Eternal Himself. We have seen seated before us the impure, the polluted, and the guilty, and we have attempted to point all to ‘the fountain filled with blood, drawn from Immanuel’s veins.’ The cold, apathetic being that may have visited us, we have aimed at transforming into a man of God, ‘full of faith and abounding in good works.’ And the low, debased wretch, who seemed to be ‘past recovery,’ (the gambler, opium smoker, or notorious cheat), we have longed to raise to communion with the saints.

“These considerations are suggested at such length, chiefly for the purpose of alleviating disappointment, should any sanguine friends look for the external and tangible marks of advancement that, perhaps, are visible among many of the African and Polynesian Missions, and of bespeaking their attention to the single grand object of your Mission to China. *Civilization*, with her innumerable benefits, is already here before us, so that our *sole aim* and our *sole effort* is to *Christianize* the people. ‘This one thing we do.’

“When, in the retrospect of the past nine years, we seek to find the amount of *this order* of success that has followed the labours of your Missionaries at this station, we are not a little gratified that we can speak of a native church of *twenty-one* members, who give us a good hope that they have been brought to an experimental knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. *Three* of these are Shanghai people, and *sixteen* are Fuhkien residents.”

“Though our success has been limited, very limited in amount, still we rejoice. But we rejoice ‘*with trembling*,’ considering the magnitude of the design, compared with the feebleness of the agency that is employed, and remembering that, in insisting upon the purity, honour, and rectitude which the gospel

requires, we have to combat against all that is congenial to the depraved principles and vile passions of the perishing heathen. In this arduous engagement, our faith has been much tried, and our courage has often been tested. Nor has there been less room for the

exercise of prudence and caution. We have sought to be wise in our generation, that the Church of Christ in China may not be composed of 'wood, hay, and stubble,' but of 'lively stones built up a spiritual house.'"

AMOY.

INCREASE OF THE NATIVE CHURCH.

THE little band of Chinese Christians at this station has been augmented by the accession of four new converts, who, on renouncing their former superstitions and avowing their attachment to the Saviour, were admitted to the privileges of the church, in July last. The particulars of the gratifying event are conveyed in the following communication from the Rev. William Young, dated the 7th of that month:—

"From the tenor of our letter, dated January 19th last, you will doubtless be prepared to receive the gratifying and cheering intelligence that we have to communicate by the present opportunity, regarding a fresh accession to the number of our native members. Four China-men were admitted by the sacred rite of baptism into visible connexion with the church of Christ on last Lord's Day, July the 4th. There were originally five, who had come forward, signifying their wish to be received into church-fellowship. One of them, however, it was thought advisable, notwithstanding he was very desirous to be baptized, to instruct some time longer; his views regarding some of the peculiar doctrines of the Bible being yet very crude and confused. As far as we can judge, he appears to be sincere, and by a continued and diligent attendance on the means of grace we hope he will soon arrive at a clearer understanding of the truth, when we shall with pleasure comply with what he has so much desired."

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF THE CONVERTS.

"Of the four above-mentioned, we may observe, that they have enjoyed ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the saving truths of Christianity, some of them for a shorter, others for a longer term of years. Since their first application for baptism, they have been kept on probation, for the space of five or six months, or even longer. They have been duly instructed during that period in scriptural truths, and

their conduct, as far as we have been able to observe, has been consistent. The native members of the church, when questioned regarding these applicants, have uniformly borne favourable testimony to their character; and as they themselves were still desirous of becoming united by a solemn public act to the people of God, we could not forbid water, that they should not be baptized. The first Lord's Day in July we accordingly fixed for this purpose. A goodly number of Chinese assembled on the occasion. All the members of our Mission, together with the boys and girls of our schools, were also present. Two Europeans, who were anxious to witness the interesting and solemn scene, were also there. The sermon preached to the people was founded on Joshua xxiv. 15. Great attention was manifested during its delivery; and it is hoped that some good impression was left on the minds of the hearers. Towards the close of the sermon the candidates for baptism were especially addressed. They were exhorted to decision in choosing the Saviour; to decide for him from a deep conviction of his preciousness and their need of him, and not merely because they saw others making a public profession—they were called upon to make up their minds to renounce idolatry in all its forms, and from motives of gratitude to present themselves to God; to bear patiently the reproaches of men for the sake of Christ, and to look forward to that recompense of reward which they would infallibly receive, if they continued faithful

unto death. The address was closed with prayer. After which Mr. Stronach ascended the pulpit, and spoke to the candidates briefly on the nature of the sacred profession they were about to take upon themselves, in the presence of God and angels and men."

THE CANDIDATES RECEIVE BAPTISM.

"The candidates named respectively, Ung-tu, Tok-kheng, Go-kau, and Lim-beng-hong, then stood up and each of them in rotation made a most satisfactory profession of his faith in Christ, whereupon Mr. Stronach baptized them in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. The service was concluded with prayer and a doxology; after which the members of the church extended the right hand of fellowship to the newly admitted brethren. In the afternoon of the Sabbath they took their seats around the table of the Lord, and partook of the emblems of his dying love in company with brethren and sisters of their own country, and of distant Christian lands. By this commemorative ordinance how plainly are the Chinese made to see that in Christ Jesus there is no invidious distinction between Jew and Greek, barbarian, Scythian, bond and free; but that all who are possessors of that faith that works by love are brought into a bond of holy unity, and 'are all partakers of that one bread,' and drink also of the same cup."

WORLDLY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CONVERTS.

"It may not be uninteresting to state a few particulars regarding the circumstances and occupation of these men. Ung-tu is my servant, and has been with me nearly four years. He is not naturally of an amiable disposition, but he is honest and sedate. He was some years ago in the service of Rev. Dr. Abeel, of the American Board in Amoy. On Dr. Abeel's return to the United States, in consequence of ill health, this man accompanied him. Many during the time he was in the United States felt a deep interest in his spiritual welfare, and they would doubtless rejoice were they now to hear of the public profession he has made.

"Tok-kheng, during the lifetime of the Rev. John Lloyd (of the American Presbyterian Board), used to go regularly to hear him, and has been heard to express great

regard for that departed Missionary, who, had it been the will of God to spare him, would have become a fluent and very acceptable preacher to the Chinese. Since his death, Tok-kheng has attended regularly at our chapel. He has a daughter in our Chinese female boarding school, who was introduced into it by Mr. Lloyd, who used to contribute a small sum towards defraying her expenses. The girl is very intelligent and shrewd. It would appear that the friends and relations of Tok-kheng have persecuted him for renouncing heathenism; but his wife is inclined to side with, and encourage him.

"Go-kau is a young man of twenty-six years of age, and is a landscape painter. He earns enough by his profession to keep himself and his mother comfortably. He is cousin to Peng-an and Wan-bwan. The latter individual is a servant of Mr. Stronach's. Lim-beng-hong works with his father as a biscuit-baker, and has also a share in a small trading junk. His father has been greatly displeased with him for leaving the worship of his ancestors, and expressing a resolution to join our church; but his mother endeavours to use her influence with the father to induce him to cease opposing the son's views. This young man is possessed of a good degree of intelligence, and generally answers questions put to him at our prayer and Bible meetings with great propriety."

DEATH OF TIU'-O-AN.

"While, however, we have had the pleasing duty to inform you of additions to our number, it devolves upon us also to mention the mournful intelligence of the sudden death of Tiu'-o-an, one of the members of our church. He was engaged as a colporteur of the London Religious Tract Society, and had been employed for nine months in the work of distributing religious tracts. Previous to his decease he had occasionally complained of pain at his heart; but he continued sedulously to attend to his duties until the evening of the day preceding his death, which took place on the night of the 19th February, the last day of the Chinese year. We have it not in our power to communicate to you any of the exercises of his mind during the closing hours of his life, as his death took place very suddenly. We endeavoured to improve the solemn event at the house of the deceased,

and at our chapel. His place as colporteur is now filled up by another of our members."

NEED OF DIVINE SUCCOUR, AND THE
SYMPATHY OF THE CHURCHES.

"Thus, dear brother, you perceive that our labours here have not been in vain; but that the Lord of the harvest designs, from time to time, to give us tokens for good. We still, however, need a powerful and plenteous effusion of the influences of the Holy Spirit, not only to awaken those that are dead in sin, but also to quicken those respecting whom we may cherish the hope that they have indeed believed, that they may not rest in the mere externals of religion, nor be satisfied with what they have already attained, but earnestly seek to grow in grace, and in conformity to the Saviour, and to know largely and deeply the happiness of living a life of faith in the Son of God. We

need the Spirit's influence for ourselves too, that we may ever acquit ourselves as workmen of Christ, that need not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of life, so as to feed and nourish the starving souls of the multitudes around; and that our souls, surrounded though they be by an atmosphere of spiritual death, may yet be as a well-watered garden. We call, then, on the churches in Britain to pray for us, to sustain us in every department of Missionary labour, and not permit our efforts to become languid, or to be prosecuted upon a small and indifferent scale, for want of their prayers, their sympathies, and their contributions. The empire is vast which you are endeavouring, through your Missionaries, to subjugate to the obedience of Christ; let the resources with which you furnish them be in some little degree commensurate with the object you aim to effect."

SOUTH AFRICA.

UNPROVOKED AND MURDEROUS ATTACK OF THE EMIGRANT BOERS (DUTCH FARMERS,) UPON THE CHIEF AND PEOPLE OF THE BAKWANI COUNTRY, AND ENTIRE DESTRUCTION OF DR. LIVINGSTON'S PROPERTY.

It devolves on us to report a most disgraceful outrage, perpetrated by a body of men of European extraction, and professing the Christian faith, upon an unoffending tribe of natives, and the property of their Missionary.

It does not fall within our present purpose to discuss the general policy pursued by the colonial government in relation to the emigrant Boers, but, in order to trace this disastrous occurrence to its legitimate source, it will be necessary to state that, in January, 1852, a treaty was entered into between Her Majesty's Assistant Commissioners in the Cape Colony and the Boers residing north of the Vaal River, by which the right was conceded to the latter of managing their own affairs, independently of the interference of the British Government.

Now it is important to observe that, although the treaty includes certain provisions for the prevention of slavery within the ceded territory, and for affording mutual facilities and liberty to traders and travellers on both sides the Vaal river, it contains no guarantee on the part of the Boers for the protection of the rights of the aborigines. These selfish men, ever ready to avail themselves of any pretext for accomplishing their own selfish objects at the expense of the natives, have not been slow in taking advantage of this fatal omission in the treaty; and the outrage upon the Bakwani, to which we now invite attention, may be regarded as the first-fruits of a policy, which, if allowed to be perpetuated, will lead to the

eventual extermination of the coloured races throughout the wide extent of country comprehended in the terms of the treaty.

The Boers have further, in direct contravention of one of the provisions of the treaty, evinced a determination to throw every possible obstacle in the way of Travellers proceeding to the Lake Ngami, in order that they may appropriate all the advantages of the discovery; and to this cause we may attribute that malignant feeling entertained against Dr. Livingston, which has led to the destruction of his property.

The Directors have memorialized Her Majesty's government on this gross violation of the rights of justice and humanity, and they now proceed to give the facts of the case, as detailed in the following correspondence:—

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Livingston, dated Kuruman, S. A., September 20th 1852, addressed to a friend, a British officer, at present residing in this country:—

"I have been delayed longer on the way from the Cape than I anticipated; but I now see that the hindrances have been the means, in the good Providence of God, of preventing me from falling into the hands of the Boers. In their late foray they often expressed regret that they had not caught me. The least they would have done would be to take wagon and everything else, and thereby prevent me from proceeding on my intended tour. As it has turned out I reached this in time to become aware of their plans, and I shall pick up all the information the various hunters and travellers have earned of their movements, and then shape my course so as to steer clear of them. I have no doubt of succeeding in the plans I mentioned to you in my last. I only feel a little disgusted at being obstructed by a parcel of Boers, whose independence was lately recognized by our government, on the express condition that no hindrance was to be put in the way of British subjects going towards the Lake.

"On the 28th ult., 600 Boers and 700 natives appeared in the Bakwani country. The natives were compelled to accompany them. Before going to Sechéle's town they sent a party with four wagons down the Kolobeng to my house. The town is eight miles distant, and, ever since the removal of the Bakwanis, the house was guarded by a few balala placed by it for that purpose. Sechéle. It remained in perfect security

two years, and gentlemen passing northward deposited a portion of their stores in it till their return. And, so far as the Bakwanis were concerned, these stores were as safe as if under Chubb's locks in London. Well, the Boers broke it open, tore all my books,* and scattered the leaves all over the place, destroyed my medicines by smashing the bottles against the adjacent rocks, carried away all the best furniture, and broke the rest; took the smith's forge, all the tools, corn-mills, and certain stores of coffee, tea, &c., left by English gentlemen, who have gone to Sebitoane's country. The whole body of the Boers then went to Sechéle's town, and attended church there; Mebelee, a native teacher, whom you may remember, conducting the service. After the afternoon service, they told Sechéle to send away his women and children, for they had come to fight with him, because, though repeatedly ordered by them to prevent Englishmen from going northwards, he had not only permitted, but encouraged them. He replied that he was a man of peace, and asked why he should obstruct Englishmen, who had always treated him well. Next morning they commenced firing on the town with swivels. It soon took fire, and the flames having compelled the women and children to flee, and the men to huddle together on a small hill in the town, the Boers killed 60 natives. The men, however, kept their position the whole day on the hill, and killed 35 of the Boers. The Boers, having horses, carried off all the

* Dr. Livingston enumerates the Septuagint, Hebrew Bible, Lexicon, Cyclopædias, Atlas, Edinburgh, Quarterly, and Medical Reviews, &c. &c.

cattle of the Wanketse, Bakhatla, and Bakwanis; they burned, or carried off, all the corn of the three tribes. My cattle, and

those of three native teachers, were also carried off."

Some additional particulars of these disastrous occurrences are given in the following pathetic letter from Sechéle, chief of the Bakwanis, who himself narrowly escaped with his life in the encounter with the enemy, his clothes having been shot through in two places. The letter, which is addressed to the Rev. R. Moffat, was written at Limaoe, on the Kolobeng river, but without date:—

"Friend of my heart,—I am Sechéle. I am undone by the Boers, who have attacked me. I had no guilt with them. They required that I should be in their kingdom, but I refused. They demanded that I should prevent the English, the Griquas, and Batlapi, from passing me towards the north. I replied, 'all these are my friends, and therefore I can prevent no one of them. They said that I must go and speak with them, and I replied, 'I do not understand your language,' but I said, 'If you bring Edwards, to be an interpreter between us, then I shall speak with you.' They came on Saturday, and prepared to fight on the Sabbath; but I besought them not to fight on the Sabbath, and they assented. They began on Monday morning at twilight, and fired with all their might, and burned the town with fire, and scattered us. They killed sixty of my people, and captured women and children and men. The mother of Baleriling they also took prisoner. They took all the cattle and all the goods of the Bakwanis, and the house of Livingston they also plundered, taking all his goods. The number of their wagons was eighty-five and a cannon, and after they had

stolen my wagon, and that of Macabe, then the number of their wagons counting the cannon as one, was eighty-eight. Also the goods belonging to the hunters (viz. the English gentlemen exploring the country) were all burnt with the town. And they have also scattered Sentahe's people and Mosechele's people (viz. Wanketse and Bakhatla), and they have determined to destroy the whole country, and of the Boers were killed twenty-eight. Several, both Boers and Bakwanis, have since died of their wounds; both parties leaving several of their dead unburied. Yes, my beloved friend, now my wife goes to see the children, and Koas Hae will convey her to you.

"I forgot to mention that I said to the Bakwanis, 'Let us see to the south country,' but they replied, 'The kingdoms of that country have not a bit of peace; I shall therefore wait and see where they will settle.

"Salutation to all the Teachers and to my children.

(Signed) "SECHELE,
"Son of Mochoasele."

In explanation of the reference at the close of Sechéle's letter to his children, it should be stated that, some months previous to the irruption of the Boers, he had sent his children to the Kuruman, a distance of 250 miles, to be educated under the superintendence of Mr. Moffat; and the perusal of the following extract of a letter from Mr. M., dated in April, 1852, regarding this measure, cannot fail to increase the reader's interest and sympathy in the misfortunes of the persecuted chief and his people.

"Sechéle's wagon arrived here with the children, and some two dozen male and female attendants, with a letter from Sechéle, containing expressions of confidence, hope, and desire, which did honour to a father's

heart. The arrival of the wagon was a joyful surprise; duty was plain, and we could not consider that God had yet mercy in store for that people. Need I say that the children were kindly received, and are now under

daily instruction. The children appear to be contented and quite happy in their new, and to them strange, position. They are from the ages of nine to thirteen, all of different mothers. The son is of the lawful mother, whom he retained when he made profession of Christianity. Their retinue, with the exception of one man, after remaining some days, returned with the wagon. With them I wrote a letter, assuring Sechéle of the happiness of his children in their new situation, the care and attention that would be bestowed on them, and the pleasure we felt and would feel in attending to their education, commending him for his noble resolution that his children should be instructed in those things calculated to make them wise and happy in time and in eternity. The whole party, with a few trifling presents and plenty of supplies, left, in good spirits, to wend their way over a comparatively solitary country to their home, 250 miles distant. The children parted from their friends with great cheerfulness; the little boy, indeed, could not restrain his tears, when his mother's maid, who had nursed him, gave him her parting salutation;

but after a few kind words from Mrs. M., he soon recovered his spirits.

"I may conclude with a description of the scene of Sechéle's parting with his children, which shows the resolution of the man. When everything was nearly ready, the mothers and relatives of the children broke out in all the wildness of heathen wail. Sechéle, for awhile, bore with the voice of lamentation, till at last, either afraid of being himself overcome, or of the children being affected, or to put down the confusion, with his authoritative voice commanded silence, adding that if they would not cease to weep, he would himself leave them, accompany his children to the Kuruman, and there remain. These words, like an electric shock, flew from end to end of the town, when one simultaneous burst of female voices rent the air, which, as an eyewitness described it, 'baffled description.' It must be remembered that they were all heathen, and the females are inveterately tenacious of their own customs. Though he failed to control the feelings of his female subjects, he had effectually fortified the minds of the children, for they left with cheerfulness."

KAFFIR LAND.

PEELTON.

THIS station, which less than three years ago exhibited a peculiarly cheering aspect, was one of the missionary settlements reduced to a wreck by the irruption of the Kaffirs. In recording the disastrous event, the missionary, the Rev. R. Birt, observed,—

"The Kaffir outbreak compelled its missionary and inhabitants to abandon the station on the 25th December, 1850, and in a few weeks the buildings, which afforded such ample proof of the rapid progress the natives had made in civilisation, were laid in ashes, together with the mission premises, consisting of a fine chapel, erected by the people, a commodious dwelling-house, and apartments for the native youth, &c. But Peelton, as a mission station, though its buildings are in ashes, is not destroyed. Its operations are suspended, but the *people* who made Peelton what it was, for its comely buildings and extensively cultivated fields, still exist. They all fled with the missionary, and took refuge in the nearest military post, King William's Town. They succeeded also in getting their cattle safely out, the women carrying what they could with their children. Everything else was abandoned; and what appeared especially grievous, was the abandonment of their fine standing crops."

Subsequently Mr. Birt was under the necessity of repairing, for a season, with his family to Cape Town; but during his absence he maintained a constant correspondence with his faithful people, who have ever since found a secure asylum in King William's Town, where they have been enabled to live and prosper upon the fruits of their own industry.

In the early part of 1852, he rejoined his people, and has since been assiduously superintending their spiritual welfare, and devising means for their return to their former settlement, whenever the providence of God shall prepare the way for that desired event.

In anticipation of an early resumption of his labours at Peelton, Mr. Birt, in a letter from King William's Town, written in October last, makes the following gratifying statement:—

“ It gives me great delight to be able to state that, after eighteen months' absence from my people, I found them in all their integrity, maintaining a most excellent character with the authorities, but, what is far more satisfactory, maintaining their *piety*. Knowing the temptations to which they were exposed, I feared lest it should be far otherwise; but I have not to lament over the defection of any; on the contrary, I found nine adults in a most promising state, as candidates for church fellowship. The little band of men who used to aid me as evangelists, together with the superintendents of the sabbath and day school, have been most valuable; their influence and general oversight have been mainly the means, under God, of keeping the little church right, as also the congregation. They are valuable ‘helps,’ and I am longing for the time when they may aid me again among their fellow-countrymen, to disseminate the doctrines of the cross.

“ Early in this year I mentioned that my people had subscribed £60 for the rebuilding of the chapel at Peelton. I have now the pleasure to inform you that all the adult males have agreed to make each 2000 bricks which will amount to 80,000 or 100,000 to be employed for the building of a school-house of 45 feet by 22, and afterwards a chapel, according to a plan already laid before my people. Both of these buildings we shall

endeavour to complete without application to the Society's funds. If we fail, it will be because it is really beyond our reach. Unless anything unforeseen occurs, the chapel will certainly be built solely by the labour and contributions of our natives.

“ Through their industry and frugal habits, my people have so increased their worldly substance, that they now possess seven or eight wagons and as many spans of oxen; our prospects in returning to Peelton are, therefore, *much* better than when we entered upon it in July, 1848, with a small band of impoverished followers, to commence on new soil, and whose wants I supplied till they could eat the produce of their own labour there. I have now had the satisfaction of ordering seven new ploughs for them.

“ I find that many other natives are intending to join us at Peelton, whenever we return, some who have been scattered throughout the colony in service, and in the villages, and who have not joined their countrymen in hostilities against us. A few also from other mission stations that have been broken up. The importance of the station will be thereby increased, and especially in the department of education; and, could we but receive a fifth of the young people and children now in distress that are seeking an asylum with us, we might indeed have a noble school, and bestow a lasting benefit on those in distress.”

DEATH OF MRS. LEGGE.

THE last mail from China brought the affecting intelligence of the sudden death of Mrs. Legge, the excellent wife of the Rev. Dr. Legge, of Hong-Kong. The following brief particulars of the mournful event, which took place on the 17th October ult., are communicated by the Rev. J. Chalmers, under date, 26th of that month.

"I have to announce to you the death of one much loved and valued by us and by you. On Sunday, 17th inst., about 6 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Legge departed this life for another and a better. For several weeks she had been slightly indisposed, but not so much as to alarm any of us. On the Monday before her death, however, she became much worse. On Saturday we still hoped she would get over it, but about midnight she was delivered of a still-born child, and shortly after we were all called around her bedside, to take our last farewell. She was only able to say, in answer to a question, 'that she trusted in her Saviour,' and to say to her eldest daughter, Eliza, concerning her little sister, 'Bring up Emma to love Jesus.' But these few words uttered on her death-bed will be much prized by those

who are best assured that she had for many years trusted in her Saviour, and served him. She did not seem to have much suffering at last, although the previous severe sickness was very painful to her.

"Dear Dr. Legge has borne this stroke with, I think, more than common Christian fortitude.

"The sudden removal of Mrs. Legge from our midst has made a deep impression on the community here; would that it might result in something more than feeling. On Sunday morning I preached in Union Chapel, at the request of Dr. Legge, from Matthew xxv. 6, 'At midnight a cry was made, Behold the bridegroom cometh;' and Dr. Legge himself preached in the evening from 1 Thess. iv. 13, 18, declaring his hope concerning the departed one."

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

REV. JAMES SCOTT, embarked at Southampton, per *Medway*, for Demerara, January 3.

MRS. ALLOWAY, wife of Rev. William Alloway, and three children; also MRS. HILLYER, wife of the Rev. William Hillyer, embarked at London, per *Tropic*, for Jamaica, January 10.

SACRAMENTAL OFFERING TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, &c.

THE Directors present their best acknowledgments to the Christian churches which have already responded liberally to their appeal, and respectfully renew the request, that those churches which have been prevented from making their Sacramental Offering on the first Sabbath of January, will kindly embrace the *first Sabbath in February or March* for the occasion.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The thanks of the Directors are respectfully presented to the following:—
 For Dr. Hobson, Canton. To Mrs. Wills, Clevedon—
 —For a Box of Useful Articles.
 For Mrs. Young's School, Amoy. To a Friend—
 —For a Box of Useful Articles.
 For the Calcutta College. To T. Windeatt, Esq.,
 Tavistock—For Seven Boxes of Minerals.
 For Mrs. Abbs, Pareychaley. To Mrs. Hall and
 Friends, Norwich,—For a Box and Parcel of
 Clothing, &c. To Mr. J. Large, Gravesend—
 —For a Parcel containing an Umbrella and other
 Useful Articles.
 For Rev. B. Rice, Bangalore. To Mr. R. Harris,
 Bradford, Wilts—For a Parcel of Books.

For the Native Children, Thomas and Mary Gill-
 man, Bangalore. To the Children of the Sab-
 bath-school, Tabernacle, Newport, Mon.—For
 a Dressing-case, Work-box, &c.
 For Rev. E. Porter, Cuddapah. To Friends at
 Holloway, per Miss Mann—For a Parcel of
 Clothing and Useful Articles.
 For Rev. E. Solomon, Phillipolis. To Mr. Ma-
 thews, Aberdeen—For a Box of Clothing and
 Useful Articles.
 For Rev. T. D. Philip, Hankey. To the Blandford
 Ladies' Missionary Society, per Mrs. Fisher—
 —For a Case of Clothing and Useful Articles.
 For Rev. R. B. Taylor, Cradock. To Mrs. Johnson
 and Friends, Harpenden—For a Box of Clothing.

For Mrs. Thompson, Grahams Town. To Miss Mullinger and Friends at Chatham—For a Box of Clothing.

For Rev. D. Darling, Tahiti. To Friends at Wareham, per Rev. U. B. Randall—For a Box of Clothing.

For the Rev. George Gill, Mangaia. To the Islington Chapel Sunday-school—For a Parcel of Clothing and Useful Articles.

For the Native Teacher, "Benjamin," Tutuila. To the Ladies' Working Society, Long Sutton—For a Parcel of Clothing.

For Revs. E. Wallbridge and J. Hughes, Demerara. To the John-street Chapel, Royston, Juvenile Missionary Society—For a Box of Useful Articles, value £12.

For Mr. J. Foreman, Berbice. To the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society—For a Box of School Materials, £5.

To T. Theobald, Esq., Hackney, for the Model of an Indian Canoe, for the Museum; to A. Z. Sherston, for a Parcel of Linen and Calico; to a Friend, per Rev. John Hands, Dublin, for a Large Parcel of Useful School Books; to the Juvenile Working Society, Chelmsford, for a Parcel of Clothing and Useful Articles; to Mrs. Shansfield, Mannington; to R. J. Jones, Tottenham; to Mrs. Searle, Lowestoft; to Mrs. Bristow, Exeter; to Mr. E. C. Mummy; to William Smith, Esq., Ballam Hill; to John Finch, Esq.; and to a Friend, for Volumes and Numbers of the Evangelical and other Magazines.

Mrs. Hillier desires to return her warmest thanks

to the undermentioned friends for their kind contributions for Mount Zion Station, Jamaica.

To Mrs. Bowden, Twickenham, for a Box of Medicine; to the Brompton Ladies' Missionary Working Society, per Miss Grays, for a Parcel of Clothing; to Miss Fletcher, Pelican House, Peckham, for a Parcel of Useful Articles; to Mr. Hugoe and Mrs. Teede, Falmouth, for a supply of Books and Maps.

The Rev. R. Birt having heard that certain Packages, as below, are sent to his address, and waiting him at Port Elizabeth, begs those friends who have so kindly contributed, will accept his best thanks. They will be of great service to the Station whenever peace be restored, that the Missionary may return with his flock to rebuild Peeltou:—

1 Parcel, from Mrs. Freeman.
 1 " Clothing, from Weigh House Chapel.
 1 " School Materials, from British and Foreign School Society.
 1 " Clothing, from St. Albas School.
 1 Case ditto, from Rev. R. Elliott and Friends, Devizes.

The Rev. D. Darling, of Tahiti, desires to acknowledge the receipt of the undermentioned Packages, and to return his best thanks to the donors for the same:—

A Box of Clothing and other Useful Articles, from Mrs. Dr. A. Fletcher and Friends; a Box of Clothing and Useful Articles, from Mr. Trimmer, Torrington-square; a Parcel of Clothing, from Mrs. Cunliffe, Highbury-place; and a Parcel of Books and Magazines, from Miss Bowlett, of Kettering.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

From 15th December, 1852, to 13th January, 1853, inclusive.

L. s. d.		L. s. d.		L. s. d.		L. s. d.	
X. Y.	5 0 0	<i>Latimer Chapel.</i>		Collected by—		CORNWALL.	
A Friend	1 0 0	Collections	7 8 5	Miss Wilkerson....	0 16 0	Truro, Mr. J. T.	
A Friend, by Mr.				Miss Smoothery....	0 13 0	Brown(A.)	1 1 0
Stacey.....	0 12 0	<i>Mile End New</i>		5l. 17s.		DERBYSHIRE.	
H. C., a Thank-offering for Mission School-rooms at Cuddaph.....	20 0 0	Town, on account	8 9 7	<i>Shefford, Rev. W. Burgess and Young Friends, for the Missionary Ship</i>		<i>Melbourne.</i>	
W. Struthers, Esq., for Cuddaph, including 4l. for the support of a boy ..	14 0 0	<i>New Court, Carey-street.</i>		1 10 0		Collections	1 7 10
		Subscriptions.....	4 16 4	CHESHIRE.		Missionary Boxes.	
		<i>Park Chapel, Camden Town, Subscriptions.</i>		Chester Auxiliary Society, per H. Colley, Esq.		Emma Barton.....	0 3 4
		Rev. J. C. Harrison	1 1 0	135 15 8		Elizabeth Best	0 8 6
<i>For the Mirzapore Free School.</i>		Rev. J. Hoxley	1 1 0	<i>Northwich.</i>		S. A. Hyde	0 4 1
Dr. R. Wollaston ..	2 0 0	H. B. Spalding, Esq.	1 1 0	A Friend to Missions.....		Sylvia Jackson	0 3 3
H. W. Davison, Esq.	2 0 0	Mr. Burrell	1 1 0	5 0 0		Thirza Pass.....	0 14 0
J. Wollaston, Esq.	2 0 0	Mrs. Russell.....	0 10 0	Mr. Fletcher		3 1 0	
Mrs. Baker	1 0 0	Mr. Gent.....	0 10 0	Mr. Okell		DEVONSHIRE.	
Mrs. M. W. Wollaston ..	1 0 0	A Friend(D.)	0 3 6	Mr. Rothwell		<i>Earnstaple.</i>	
E. Budden, Esq.	1 0 0	Juvenile Association	6 13 9	Mr. J. Thomas, Jun.		Per Mr. Z. C. Stiff.	13 0 0
J. L. Budden, Esq.	1 0 0			Mrs. Willett.....		Mr. J. Whitefield	
J. H. Spencer, Esq.	1 0 0			Rev. D. G. Watt		(D.)	0 5 6
				Mrs. Weston		<i>Exeter, A Friend, by Rev. D. Hewitt</i>	
A Friend for Mrs. Addis's School, Coimbatour	1 0 0	<i>Stepney Meeting Auxiliary Society, on account</i>	7 10 0	Miss Cross, Ruloc... ..		15 0 0	
C. H., for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund	3 3 0			Miss Lowe		<i>Kingsbridge.</i>	
		<i>Holborn Sunday-school—a Class, by Mr. Bloomfield ...</i>	0 16 6	Carnes' Box and Subscription.....		Rev. M. Hill.	
				5 0 0		Collected by—	
<i>City-road Chapel.</i>				Mrs. Leigh		E. A. Prowse	1 5 2
Sunday-school	1 11 2	BEKESHIRE.		Miss B. Livesley....		Eliza Rule	0 11 6
Mr. J. Clapham (D.) ..	2 2 0	Auxiliary Society, per W. W. Morley, Esq., on account..		Miss Price, Moulton ..		Collections and Public Meetings.....	4 14 2
		70 0 0		Miss Verdin.....		Subscription, Jas. Murch.....	1 0 0
<i>Holywell Mount Juvenile Branch, on account</i>	9 0 0	CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		Collected by—		Value of Medicines sent to Calcutta ..	6 0 0
		<i>Linton.</i>		Mrs. Rothwell.....		13 10 10	
<i>Islington Chapel.</i>		Collections	2 14 6	Miss E. Shepherd ..		Less Expenses ..	
J. L., Esq.	5 0 0	Missionary Boxes ..	1 3 6	Sabbath - school Children.....		0 8 0	
Per J. L., Esq.	5 0 0	A Friend(D.)	0 10 0	For Widows and Orphans.....		13 2 10	
				26 17 8			
				10 10 6			
				16 7 2			

l. s. d.		l. s. d.		l. s. d.		l. s. d.	
Plymouth, Devonport, &c.		HEMTFORDSHIRE.		North Elmham.		Mrs. Fox	
Auxiliary Society,		Buntingford..... 15 0 0		Mrs. Large		A Friend, per Mr.	
per J. Haycroft,		Bushey, on account 7 0 0		Yarmouth, Miss Slo-		Vernon	
Esq., on account. 110 0 0		Hitchin Branch, per		man and Pupils,		Mr. S. Garle.....	
Topsham.		Mr. J. Callander.		for the Missionary		Mr. Riley.....	
Rev. R. Fletcher .. 1 1 0		Baldock		Ship.....		Mr. Vernon.....	
Mr. Walters..... 0 10 0		3 16 9		NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.		Mrs. Vernon.....	
Collected by Ladies'		Red Hill.		Creation, on account 6 0 0		Collected by—	
Association		Collection		Daventry.		Mrs. Cooke.....	
2 5 4		Collected by Miss		Sunday-school Ju-		S. Charles.....	
Sunday-school children		Adams		venile Association		A. and C. Cooke ..	
..... 0 8 6		7l. 6s.		Collected by Misses		Mrs. Chambers.....	
Missionary Boxes .. 1 11 7		KENT.		Davies, for Nager-		Miss Evans.....	
Public Meeting		Maidstone, for Child-		coll		W. and F. Grove ..	
1 11 3		ren in the Nati-		7l. 18s.		E. Hammersley ..	
E. B. Penny, Esq.		ve Schools at Ma-		Northampton.		Mrs. Hancock	
..... 1 0 0		draz, called Mary		Castle Hill Chapel.		Mrs. Shenton.....	
Less Expenses.. 8 7 8		Maidstone, Sarah		Collection		Sabbath-schools ..	
0 3 0		Jinkings, and Ben-		Mrs. Lomas.....		Thos. Vernon.....	
8 4 8		jamin (D.) 1 0 0		26 10 6	
An offering of grate-		New Cross, per Mr.		Missionary Boxes ..		Less Expenses..	
ful thanks to God		J. G. Sious		6 18 5		1 2 4	
for past mercies .. 1 0 0		8 0 0		13l. 4s. 7d.		25 8 2	
DORSETSHIRE.		Swanscombe, B.		SHERIFFPHIRE.		SUFFOLK.	
Charmouth.		Ranyard, Esq., 2		Dongay, Mrs. Grit-		Lavenham, C. C. H.	
Collection		years		tiths, for the Wi-		and H. D., for the	
1 0 3		2 2 0		dows' Fund		Native teachers,	
Mr. Smith, (A.).... 0 10 0		LANCASHIRE.		1 0 0		Thomas and Sarah	
Mrs. Cousin's Box.. 1 2 6		East Auxiliary So-		SOMERSETSHIRE.		Hickman	
Hannah Syme..... 0 10 7		ciety, per S.		Bath.		WARWICKSHIRE.	
Exs. 7d.; 3l. 2s. 9d.		Fletcher, Esq... 122 11 3		C. Whitechurch, Esq.		Birmingham.	
Woodlands, near Wimborne.		LINCOLNSHIRE.		2 0 0		Mrs. Nicklin, for the	
Wesleyan Reformers,		Boston.		Mrs. and Miss		Native Teacher,	
per Mr. C. R.		Grove-street Chapel.		Whitechurch, for		Jehoiada Brewer	
Eyers		Rev. H. F. Holmes.		Chinese Female		Nicklin	
0 12 0		Mr. Palethorpe, Secretary.		Schools		B, (A.)	
DURHAM.		Miss E. L. Hobson... 0 18 8		4l.		Coventry District, per Rev. J.	
Darlington, Ladies'		Miss L. Simpson..... 1 6 4		Bristol.		Sibree, on account.	
Working Society		Mrs. Phillips..... 0 10 0		Miss Reeve, for the		Atherstone, by Mr.	
for Native Female		Evening Service..... 3 10 0		Native Girl at		W. Fox	
Schools in India,		Annual Meeting..... 2 18 5		Bangalore, called		Baddesley.....	
per Miss Ormsby,		E. Costal's Box		Eliza Reeve		Leamington, Holly	
for a School at Cal-		0 7 0		3 0 0		Walk	
cutta		M. A. Towis		The Proceeds of the		Stratford-on-Avon,	
5 0 0		0 4 10		Young Ladies' Christmas		Mrs. Canning	
ESSZX.		Small Sums		Missionary Tree, at		Stretton under-	
Auxiliary Society,		0 11 9		Miss Phippen's,		Fosse	
per Rev. T. Craig		Half: Juveniles'		Cheltenham-road		2 10 6	
and J. D. Burder,		Working Society 2 0 0		1 1 0		Warwick	
Esq..... 186 9 8		Printer's Bill		74 8 3		99l. 2s. 11d.	
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.		12 7 0		Taunton, Paul's		WORCESTERSHIRE.	
Cheltenham, Mrs.		0 16 6		Meeting, on ac-		Worcester, the late	
Barry, by Miss		Stamford, Mr. J.		count		Mrs. Esther Ed-	
Jupp		Smith's Mission-		24 0 0		wards, per Mr. F.	
1 0 0		ary Box, for Mr.		North-street Sab-		Weston, for Chi-	
Sandford Keynes,		Muirhead's School,		both-school, one		nese Female	
Rev. J. Raban, for		Shanghai		quarter		Schools	
Mrs. Maulit's		1 16 7		3 5 10		YORKSHIRE.	
school		Thealy, Misses Sew-		STAFFORDSHIRE.		Appleton Wiske.	
0 5 0		ell, for the Cana-		South Auxiliary Society,		Per Mrs. Trowsdale.	
HAMPSHIRE.		reanese Board-		per Rev. J. Hammond.		Collection at Apple-	
Southampton.		ing-school, Banga-		Rugeley.		ton Wiske	
Above-bar Chapel.		lore		Collected by Mrs.		7 16 0	
Subscriptions		6 0 0		Salisbury		3 12 7	
30 12 6		MIDDLESEX.		4 4 2		Do. Basket	
Collections		Hampton, M. A. L.		Collected by the Sab-		7 2 0	
30 11 8		0 10 0		bath-school child-		Welbury Sunday-	
Ladies' Association 15 16 4		Uxbridge, T. H.		ren		scholars	
Jeuvenile do. 7 15 11		Riches, Esq.....		2 18 9		Garden Produce.....	
Sunday-schools		2 2 0		Missionary Boxes.		Mrs. Trowsdale, (A.)	
10 19 11		MONMOUTHSHIRE.		Mrs. S. Salisbury ..		20 0 0	
Miss Wilkinson's		Newport, Tabernacle		0 11 2		Widows' and Or-	
Young Ladies		Sabbath-school,		Miss C. Hall.....		phans' Fund	
0 12 6		for the Two Nati-		0 4 0		5 0 0	
Sums under 10s. 1 14 8		ve Children,		Mrs. J. Slater		Girls' School	
Exs. 6s. ;		Thomas and Mary		0 3 7		Miss Nelson, (A.)..	
9d. 10s. 6d.		Gillman.....		Miss A. Pemble ...		6 0 0	
ISLE OF WIGHT.		6 0 0		0 2 6		Widows' and Or-	
Yarmouth, Mrs. Cot-		NORFOLK.		Public Meeting		phans' Fund	
ton, Afton House,		Mundesley, Mrs. W.		11 4 8		1 0 0	
(A.)		Fletcher, for the		Less Expenses ..		Girls' School	
1 0 0		Native Teacher,		0 14 8		54l. 18s. 6d.	
HEREFORDSHIRE.		William Fletcher		10 10 0		Bradford District,	
Collections by Rev. D.		Collected by Mrs.		Tipton		per J. Rawson,	
Griffiths and Rev. W. F.		W. Fletcher, for a		1 9 0		Esq., on account..	
Buck.		Native Girl in		Uttoxeter.		150 0 0	
Huntington		Mrs. Abb's School,		Subscribers.		Covick.	
1 18 3		Pareychalea		Miss Baxter		Collection	
Kington		3 0 0		0 10 0		0 19 4	
3l. 2s. 3d.		13l.		Mr. Blair		Misses Bate and	
				0 10 0		Ancock's Box	
				Rev. John Cooke ..		1 0 0	

I. s. d.		I. s. d.		I. s. d.		I. s. d.	
<i>Pollington.</i>		SCOTLAND.		Penpont Reformed		Collections after	
Collection	1 2 0	Aberdeen.		Presbyterian Congregation		Public Meeting at	
Miss A. Cooke's Box	0 14 2	Master Thos. Lessel		1 0 0		Pitt-street.....	
Exs. 9s. 6d.; 3l. 6s.		Woodside Free		Perth United Pres-		Ditto after Public	
<i>Halifax District.</i>		Church Mission-		byterian Church,		Meeting in Bap-	
Per J. Baldwin, Esq.		ary Box, per Rev.		for the Native		tist Chapel, Parra-	
Sion Chapel.		K. Forbes		Children David		matta	
A Friend, for addi-		0 10 0		Young and Janc		Ditto after ditto,	
tion to Collection,		Campbelton, Rev. J.		Lucas Young ..		Maitland.....	
per Rev. Mr. Prie-		Boyd's Bible		6 0 0		8 0 0	
dge	1 0 0	Classes		Thurso, A Lady, by		Subscription by	
<i>Sowerby Bridge, Col-</i>		Dalkeith East United		Rev. J. Wishart,		Messrs. Jones, Fos-	
lection, and Juve-		Presbyterian		6 years.....		sairfax, and Lloyd,	
nile Subscriptions,		Church, Rev. Dr.		6 6 0		for the support of	
per Mr. Naylor,		Brown.....		IRELAND.		4 Native Teachers	
Treasurer	15 9 3	10 0 0		Youghal.		21 1 7	
<i>Sowerby.</i>		Dundee, Trottick		Per Mr. J. Ashe.		This sum was ex-	
Rev. W. Bottomley.		Sabbath - school,		For the Widows'		pended on goods sent	
Collection	3 8 8	for a Native Boy		Fund		to the islands.	
Missionary Boxes ..	3 6 10	at Salem.....		0 7 10		Subscriptions col-	
		3 0 0		For the Missionary		lected by James	
		Dunfermline.		Ship.....		Comrie, Esq., for the	
		Per Rev. T. L. Lesel.		16s. 6d.		Purchase of Three	
		Independent Church		BRUSSELS.		Communion Ser-	
		Collection		By the Editor of the "Gla-		vices sent to the	
		2 16 11		neur Missionaire."		Churches in Man-	
		Erskine Beveridge,		For the Persecuted		gala.	
		Esq.		Christians in Ma-		Mr. Geo A. Lloyd... 5 5 0	
		5 0 0		dagascar		Mr. David Jones... 4 4 0	
		R. Hay, Esq.		3 5 2		Mr. Ambrose Foss... 4 4 0	
		1 1 9		For the Rebuilding		Mr. George Kees... 3 3 0	
		Henry Inglis, Esq.,		down at Hong-		Messrs. Dawson and	
		5 0 0		Kong.....		Thompson.....	
		St. Margaret's		2 1 2		M. G. C. Tuting..... 2 2 0	
		Church Collection		5l. 6s. 4d.		Mr. John Fairfax... 2 2 0	
		4 9 8		CANADA WEST.		Mr. J. C. Williams... 1 1 0	
		Gillespie Church		Toronto, Knox's		Mr. L. Myles..... 1 0 0	
		Collection		Church Sabbath-		Mr. Alfred Fairfax... 1 1 9	
		2 2 8		school, per Mr. J.		Rev. Jos. Beazley... 1 1 0	
		20l. 10s. 3d.		Burns, for Native		Mr. John Row 1 1 0	
		Edinburgh.		Teachers in the		Mr. Sam. Thompson 1 1 0	
		Per Rev. T. Gilfillan.		South Sea Islands		Mr. R. Nott 1 1 0	
		For the Chapel at Amoy.		18 10 0		Mr. E. M. Sayers... 1 1 0	
		Miss G. F. D. Cullen		SYDNEY.		Mr. William Wright 2 2 0	
		5 0 0		Auxiliary Society.		Mr. Joseph Thomp-	
		Miss Finlay		Rev. Dr. Ross, President		son, jun..... 2 2 7	
		5 0 0		and Treasurer.		Mr. Arthur Gravely 1 1 0	
		Mrs. Muir.....		G. A. Lloyd, Esq., Secretary.		Mr. Robert A. Ross 2 2 0	
		5 0 0		Collected by—		Mr. Joseph Thomp-	
		Miss E. Fraser.....		Mr. E. Bennett 4 12 0		son, sen..... 3 3 0	
		1 0 0		Miss Blackwell 2 11 6		Mr. J. Fairfax, jun. 1 1 0	
		G. Harvey, Esq.,		Miss Hewlett 2 6 0		Mr. James Comrie... 1 13 6	
		1 0 0		Miss E. Foss..... 4 14 0		Mrs. Beazley..... 0 5 0	
		Thos. Russell, Esq.,		Miss Mcraes..... 2 0 0		Mrs. Comrie..... 1 1 0	
		2 0 0		Miss Morris..... 2 17 6		Mrs. Waring..... 0 10 0	
		Mrs. Irvine		Miss Ross..... 15 18 8		46l. 10s. 1d.	
		1 0 0		Mrs. Welbank 1 0 0		Redfern.	
		Mr. H. Cownie		Mr. J. Lansdown .. 1 14 9		Rev. Joseph Beazley.	
		1 0 0		Subscriptions, Do-		Collected after Ser-	
		T. Russell, for Girls'		ations, Sc.—		mons and Public	
		School at Amoy.		James Comrie, Esq. 1 0 0		Meeting..... 47 4 6	
		2 0 0		H. T. Ford, Esq. ... 2 2 0		A Friend, per Rev.	
		Anonymous for		L. Myles, Esq..... 1 0 0		Joseph Beazley... 1 0 0	
		Chinese Bibles....		Joseph Thompson,		48l. 5s. 2d.	
		1 0 0		jun, Esq. 12 10 0		26l 19	
		24l.		Six Invalids at Par-		Deduct Expenses—	
		For the Female School,		ramatta..... 1 0 0		Travelling Expenses	
		Benares.		Pitt-street Sunday-		of Deputation to	
		Per Mr. R. S. Grieve.		school Missionary		attend Meeting at	
		Mr. R. Grieve.....		Box.....		Maitland and	
		1 0 0		0 14 6		Parramatta..... 5 1 0	
		Mr. W. Sommerville		Produce of a Case of		Printing Bills, Ad-	
		1 0 0		Pocket Surgical		vertising, and	
		Mr. H. Sommerville		Instruments, per		Platform..... 2 15 0	
		0 10 0		Dr. Ross..... 1 1 0		7 16 0	
		2l. 10s.		Collections after		7 16 0	
		Garleton, J. How-		Missionary Ser-		254 3 9	
		den, Esq., for the		mons at Pitt-strect		LEGACIES.	
		Native Teacher,		33 6 1		Of late Augustus	
		Robert Howden ..				Hill Bradshaw,	
		10 0 0				Esq., less duty... 270 0 0	
		Glasgow, Mr. J. D.				Of late Miss I. Cot-	
		Bryce's Sabbath				trell, to complete	
		Class				50l. 1 5 0	
		5 0 0					
		Moffat United Pres-					
		byterian Church,					
		for the African					
		Teacher, Gasebo-					
		noe Moffatt.....					
		10 0 0					
		Paisley, Canal-street					
		United Presby-					
		terian Church, for					
		China					
		5 0 0					

Contributions in aid of the Society will be thankfully received by Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart., Treasurer, and Rev. Ebenezer Prout, at the Mission House, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, London; by Mr. W. F. Watson, 52, Princes-street, Edinburgh; Robert Goodwin, Esq., 235, George-street, and Religious Institution Rooms, 12, South Hanover-street, Glasgow; and by Rev. John Hand, Society House, 32, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin. Post-Office Orders should be in favour of Rev. Ebenezer Prout, and payable at the General Post Office.

For use in Library only

For use in Library only

I-7 1852/1854
Missionary Magazine and Chronicle

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00313 4709